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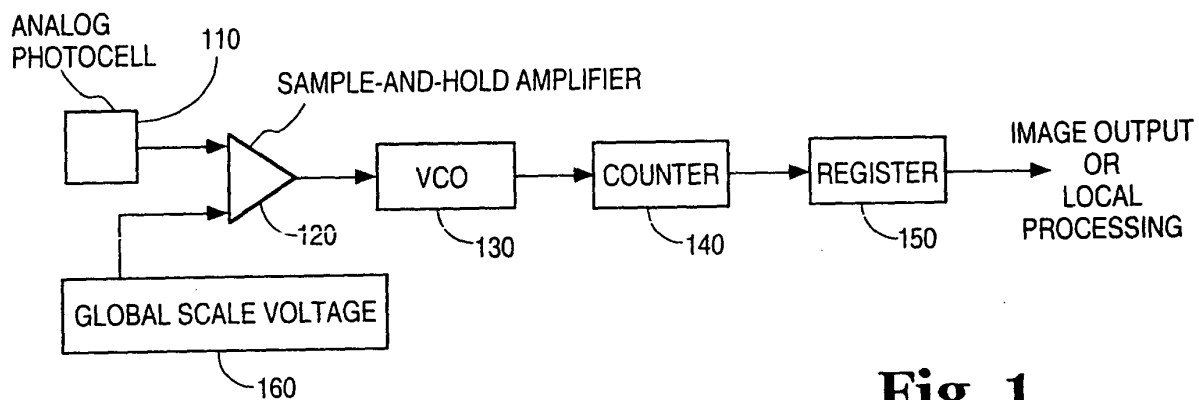


Fig. 1

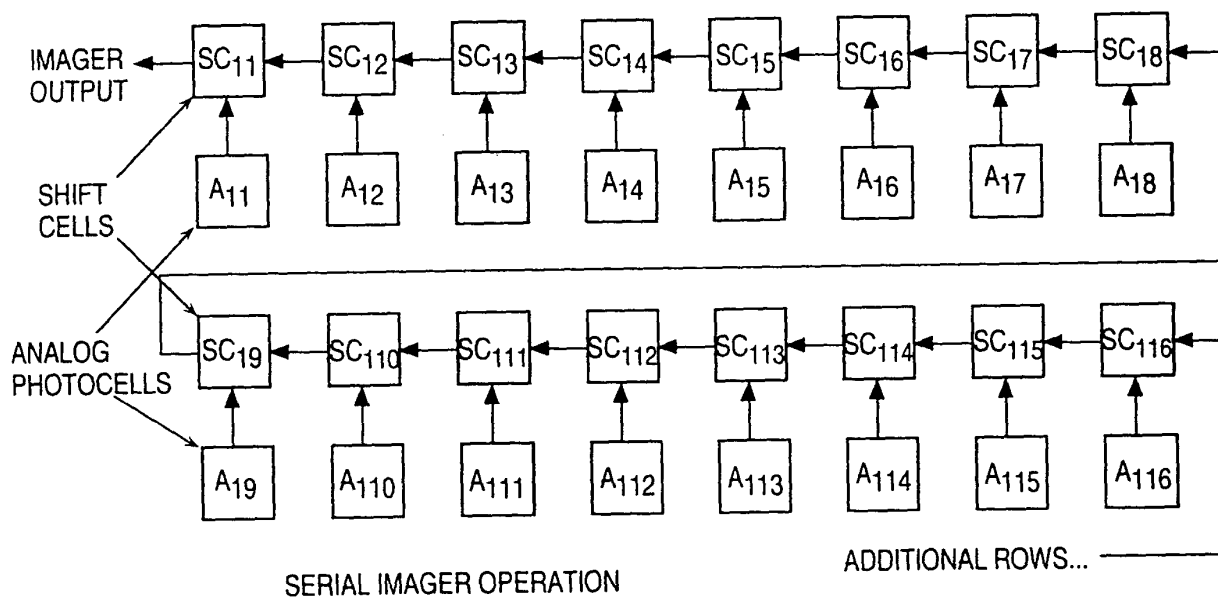


Fig. 2

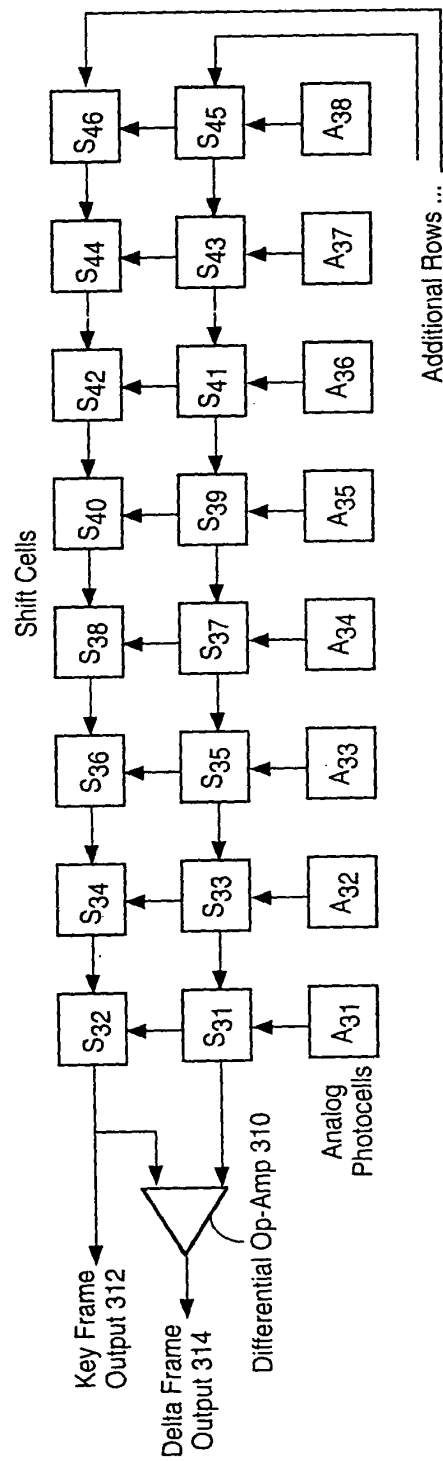


Fig. 3

The diagram illustrates a two-dimensional shift register system. It consists of two main horizontal rows of shift registers, labeled 'FIRST ROW' and 'LAST ROW' at both the top and bottom. The top row contains shift registers S_0 through S_N , and the bottom row contains C_0 through C_N . Each shift register in the top row is connected to the next one in the sequence, with the output of S_N feeding back into S_0 . Similarly, each shift register in the bottom row is connected to the next one, with the output of C_N feeding back into C_0 . Below each shift register in the bottom row is an input register labeled A_0 through A_N , with an upward arrow indicating data flow from the input register to the shift register. On the left side, there are two output points: 'DIFFERENCE FRAME' and 'CURRENT FRAME'. The 'DIFFERENCE FRAME' output is taken from the output of the first shift register in the top row (S_0) and is fed into an 'OP-AMP 410'. The 'CURRENT FRAME' output is taken from the output of the first shift register in the bottom row (C_0) and is fed into an 'OP-AMP 420'. The output of 'OP-AMP 420' is labeled 'REGENERATE AND FEEDBACK' and is fed back into the input of the first shift register in the top row (S_0).

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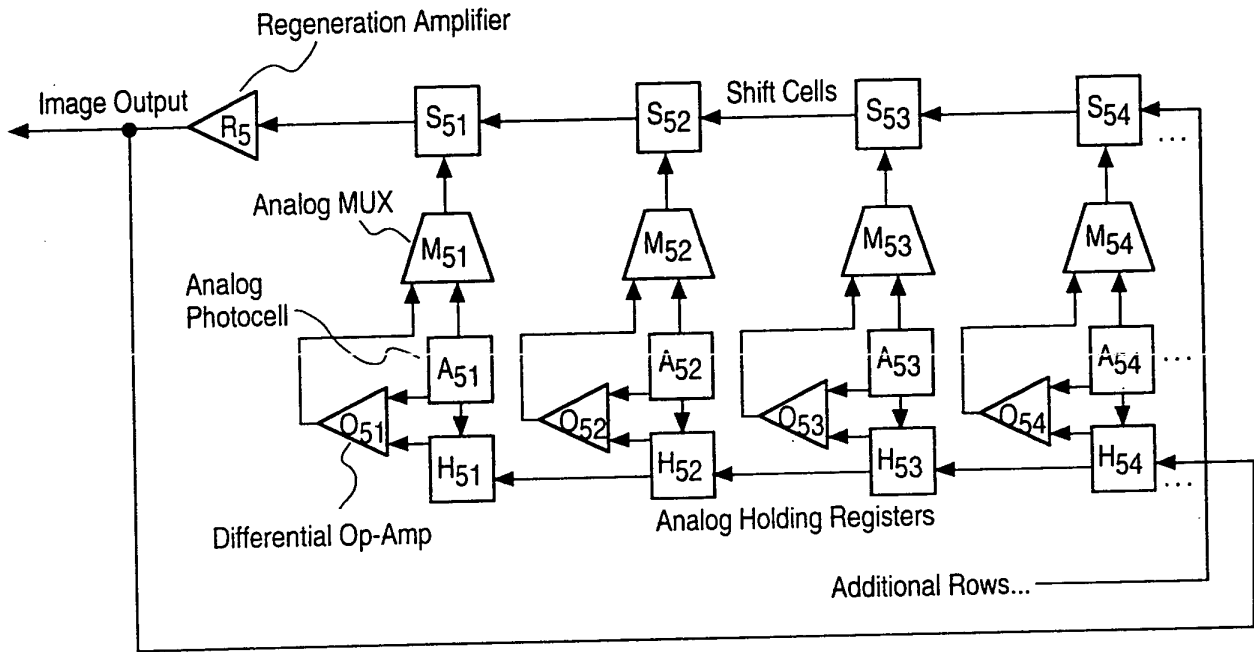


Fig. 5

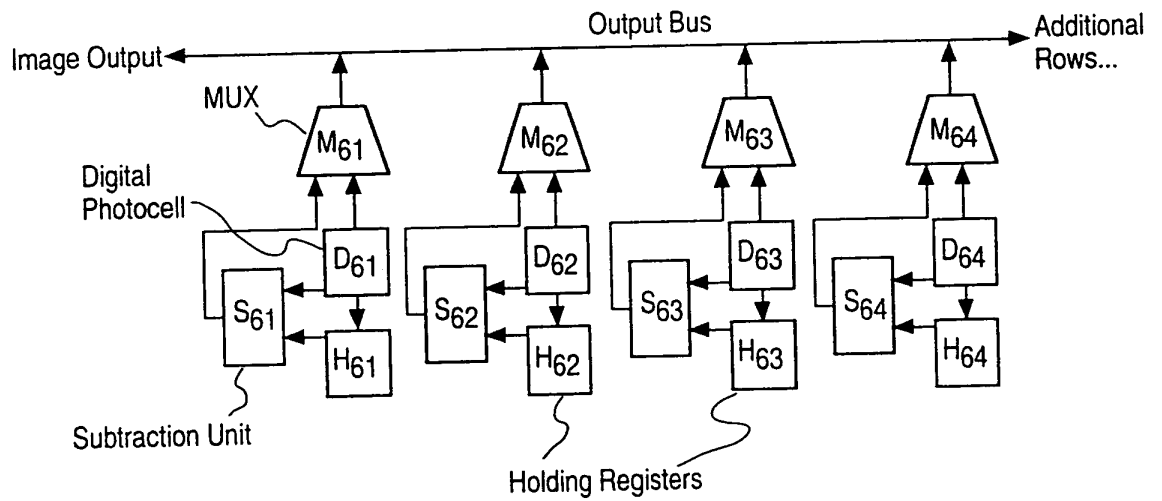


Fig. 6